Approved For Release 2006/04/20 : CIA-RDP82-00457R013500270005-2

0 C D

INTELLOFAX 21

FEB 1952 51-488

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Lithuanian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 3 Sept. 1952

SUBJECT Economic and Social Conditions around Varniai and Telsiai 25X1

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCE COPY
DO NOT CIRCULATE

NO. OF ENCLS. (LIST BELOW)

25X1

SUPPLEMENT REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

1. When a farmer joins a kolkhoz, he is allowed to keep 60 ares of land, one cow, a pig, a couple of sheep, hens, and some potatoes. For each sheep, he must deliver five kilograms of wool to the kolkhoz. For the cow, he must deliver 170 liters of milk or 12 kilograms of butter. Farmers prefer to deliver butter, because they can keep the remaining skimmed milk and buttermilk. When a farmer fails to deliver the contributions within the given length of time, the istrebiteli, which gather the contributions, take them by force or force the farmer to sell his property. From the sale, they take an amount of money equivalent to the value of the required contributions. The Lithuanian kolkhoz inspectors (brigadiers) are very well off.

2. Work on the kolkhozy is done very carelessly and, as a result, corn and potatoes sometimes remain in the fields until late fall. Farmers receive two to three kilograms of corn for each day worked. Most of the people steal additional food from the kolkhozy. Sometimes they are caught; but, as there is seldom any clear evidence against them, lawsuits are not opened.

3. Farmers plant large quantities of sugar beets on their own land as well as on kolkhoz land. In places where these sugar beets are planted, the kolkhozniki receive half a centner (25 kilograms) of sugar per year in addition to their pay in corn.

4. The markets are quite large and everything can be bought there, including white flour which is not sold in the shops. Butter costs 35 rubles per kilogram and ten eggs cost five to ten rubles, depending on the season. The militia checks market prices to see that they are not too high. No permits are needed to sell goods; dealers need only pay the rent for a stall. The women in the country do weaving, spinning, and make felt cloth.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION								
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI										

Approved For Release 2006/04/20 : CIA-RDP82-00457R013500270005-2

Approved For Release 2006/04/20 : CIA-RDP82-00457R013500270005-2

25X1

5. Though conditions in the country are miserable and are growing worse, conditions in the cities are better. People are better dressed and all kinds of goods can be obtained in the shops, with the exception of white flour and rice. Even chocolate, liquors, and radios can be purchased. Jewelry, watches, and fountain pens are not seen, although sometimes a dealer will produce a watch from under the counter.

6. When there is work available (which is not always the case), anyone can get a job without difficulty and without any certificates. Those farmers whose farms were taken for the construction of the airfield near Telsiai (55-59N, 22-14E) were not forced to work on the field construction. They do, however, have to make the usual deliveries from the 60 ares of land which they received for their confiscated land.

7. Workers in the peat bogs around Telsiai earn 100 to 200 rubles per month. Each worker is given a straw mattress and a blanket but has to pay for his food and quarter. Handicraftsmen such as tailors, shoemakers, and painters make a good living.

8. Brick-producing works are located on the Degaiciai estate in the outskirts of Telsiai. Also, a glass factory is under construction there. In the same raion are 15 kolkhozy, all of them under a common management.

9. Since 1947 there has been no easing up of government restrictions. The number of militiamen is very great and among them are many Lithuanians. Sometimes officials can be bribed. The people used to distill brandy and, when caught, would bribe the militiamen. Life on the average is quiet and there are few plunderings or thefts.

10. High officials in the area are Russians; other officials are Lithuanians. There are few Russian civilians around Telsiai and Varniai (55-44N, 22-22E). Somewhere in the outskirts of Varniai, there is a large settlement of Old Believers who are trying to remain in Lithuania. There are a great many Jews in the area, some of whom speak Lithuanian. They do not like the Germans and say that the Germans have exterminated their nation. There are still some wandering gypsies in the surrounding areas. Deportations occur from time to time. Source heard that five families were deported from Telsiai last year [presumably 1950].

11. Anyone can be treated at the dispensary by paying a small amount of money. If longer treatment or an operation is required, a form must be filled out at the hospital. There are good hospitals and such treatment is free for farmers and others. There are various Lithuanian physicians who speak German, as well as German-speaking Lithuanian teachers.

12. There is one church left in each oblast town. The bishop was deported, but there is a substitute church official whom the people also call bishop. The priests live wherever they can find quarters. Sometimes they are forced to move from one house to another. At the priests' seminary in Telsiai, there is a large office which publishes many books and various kinds of publications.

13. The people have radios and listen to foreign broadcasts secretly at night. Especially since 1950, they listen to broadcasts from Germany and America. Farmers who do not understand German invite Germans to come and translate the broadcasts for them.

14. There is a lack of living quarters everywhere. Four to five persons live, cook, and work in one room. There are no horses in Telsiai.

Approved For Release 2006/04/20 : CIA-RDP82-00457R013500270005-2